

A 68-year-old man presented with severe thigh, buttock claudication and diminished femoral pulses. Computed tomography (CT) angiography was subsequently made to establishing the diagnosis and provide a vascular "road map" for the surgical procedure. The 3D volume rendering reconstructions (Figure 1) showed complete obstruction of the sub-renal aorta and common iliac arteries, with

superficial collateral circles and recanalization of common femoral arteries. The multiplanar sagittal reformatted image showed the location and extent of a thrombus and mural calcifications within the abdominal aorta. The patient subsequently underwent bypass surgery and the patient was discharged uneventfully.

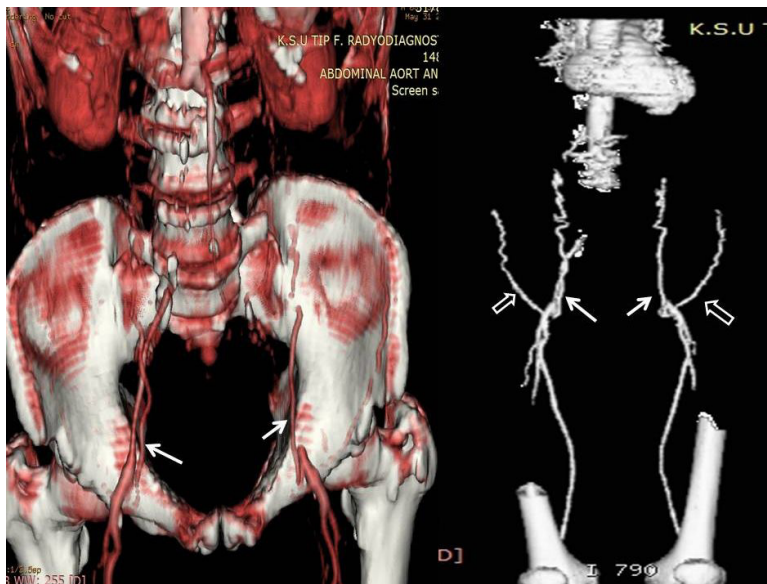


Figure 1. CT angiography with 3D volume rendering reconstruction. After removing osseous structures, the arterial vessels are displayed selectively. CT images show complete obstruction of the sub-renal aorta and common iliac arteries. There is reconstitution of the common femoral arteries bilaterally via circumflex iliac (open arrows) and inferior epigastric arteries (arrows).



Figure 2. The multiplanar sagittal reformatted image demonstrates the location and extent of a thrombus (long arrow) and mural calcifications (short arrow) within the abdominal aorta.